

THE NONES WERE WERE ON THE SEVENTH DAY," INSTEAD OF THE FIFTH, THE IDES BEING CORRESPONDINGLY ADVANCED TWO DAYS. THUS THE NONES OF JAN. & MAR. FELL ON THE 5TH AND 7TH DAYS OF THE MONTH RESPECTIVELY, AND THE IDES ON THE 13TH AND 15TH.

46BC

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SOLAR AND LUNAR YEARS AMOUNTED TO 90 DAYS (67 AND A MERCEDONIUS OF 23 DAYS). AFTER FEB 23 & 67 AFTER NOV

JULIUS CAESAR INSERTED 67 DAYS BETWEEN NOV. AND DEC. SO THAT THE NUMBER OF DAYS IN 46 B.C. (KNOWN AFTERWARDS AS "THE LAST YEAR OF CONFUSION") WAS 445 (355 PLUS 23 + 67).

THEN, WITH THE MATHEMATICIAN
SOSIGENES, HE DREW UP A SCHEME
46BC BEING THE FIRST YEAR
OF THE JULIAN CALENDAR.

THE NEW YEAR WAS MADE
TO BEGIN ON JAN. 1, THE DAY
UPON WHICH THE CONSULS ASSUMED
OFFICE. TO BRING THE 355-DAY
YEAR INTO LINE WITH THE SOLAR
YEAR, CAESAR ADDED 2 DAYS TO
JAN, AUG. AND DEC. ADDED 1 DAY
TO APRIL, JUNE, SEPT AND NOV.
FEB HAVING NORMALLY 28

FURTHER, ASSUMING TRUE LENGTH
OF YEAR WAS $365\frac{1}{4}$ DAYS IT WAS
DECIDED THAT THREE ORDINARY
YEARS SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY
AN INTERCALARY YEAR OF
366 DAYS (LEAP YEAR), IN WHICH
FEB. 24 WAS COUNTED TWICE.
THE OLD NAMES OF KALENDS,
IDES, AND NONES WERE KEPT
BUT " IN MAR, JULY, OCT. MAY

46 BC

Acting on Advice of Greek
Astronomer Sosigenes Caesar
extended 46 BC to 445 days.
thus it was called 'the year
of confusion'.

He abolished the lunar year
He abolished the intercalary
month

46 BC

CAESAR

AT THAPSUS Caesar crushed the Pompeian remnant in North Africa; at UTICA after the battle Cato reread PLATO's PHAEDO on immortality and stoically committed suicide

46 BC

CAESAR

After THAPSUS, Caesar set about the task of reform and reconstruction. (He celebrated 5 triumphs in 46 BC & 45 BC) To his troops he gave bonuses; to the citizens, banquets and spectacles. He inaugurated in his Forum a temple to his ancestress VENUS GENETRIX; the Basilica JULIA was installed in the old Forum, and the Basilica AEMILIA frieze paid for out of Gallic spoils. He was impatient with privilege,

incompetence, corruption; he saw the need
for economic reform and social justice.
He granted amnesties and citizenship
liberally; ordered the cancellation of 25%
of all debts; compensated for a reduced
dole by establishing extensive overseas
colonies (including Carthage & Corinth)
whose freed men were citizens (this created an
empire-wide bourgeoisie); annulsated the
pernicious tax-collecting system; and even
reformed the calendar - the year 46 BC
had 442 days. The Julian Calendar served
until Pope Gregory XIII reversed it (AD 1582)

48 BC

PITARSALUS he employed in the public service any Roman of ability, without regard to the side he had fought on. In Gaul, Caesar's warfare had been largely of the cruel kind so common in Roman annals; but his clemency in the civil war was without example. It brought its proper fruit; almost at once all classes, except a few extremists became heartily reconciled to his government

46 BC

REMAINING CAMPAIGNS

Cæsar was hindered the great work of reorganization. Egypt and Asia Minor each required a campaign. In Egypt, under the rule of the voluptuous queen CLEOPATRA, Caesar seems to have wasted a few months. He partly atoned for his delay by his swift prosecution of the war in Asia against the SON of MITHRIDATES. This campaign Caesar reported pithily to the Senate, "I came, I saw, I conquered." Meanwhile CATO and the senatorial party had raised troops in Africa & called in the aid of the NUMIDIAN king. Caesar

46 BC

crushed them at THAPSUS. Somewhat later, Pompey's sons and the last remnants of their party were overthrown in Spain at Munda.

Cato, stern Republican that he was, committed suicide ^{46 BC} at Utica, after Munda, unwilling to survive the commonwealth. His death was admired by the ancient world, and cast an undeserved halo about the expiring Republican cause. More than anything else, it helped many later writers to treat Caesar as the ambitious destroyer of his country's liberty.

The 1st efforts of the new ruler went to reconcile Italy to his government. All respectable classes there had trembled when he crossed the RUBICON, expecting a new Marius massacre, or at least a new war upon property. But Caesar maintained strict order, guarded property carefully, and punished no political opponent who laid down arms.

Only one of his soldiers had refused to follow him when he decided upon civil war. Caesar sent all this officer's property after him to Pompey's camp. He continued the same policy toward the nobles who left Italy to join Pompey. On the field of victory, he checked the vengeance of his soldiers, calling upon them to remember that the enemy were their fellow-citizens; and, after

46 BC

Confusion about A.U. Urbe
753, 752 ~ 750 BC

Julius Caesar ratified the system of dating from the founding of the city and it was widely used, but there was some uncertainty about the precise relation of the resulting Roman dates to those using Olympiads

According to Heliodorus
Polybius, the founding of
Rome as an Olympiad
corresponding to 750 BC.
Other dates were ascribed
to this event

In the time of Augustus
the list that was compiled
of magistrates of the Republic
was based on counting
from 752 BC.

The date that was
generally accepted was
753 BC, originally suggested
by VARRO (116-27 BC)